

# SOUTH FULTON FIRE RESCUE DEPARTMENT



May, 2018  
Volume 1, Issue 3

## The 360 Monthly Newsletter

### Tactical "SWAT" Medics Sworn In

For nearly 15 years the fire department has been supporting the role as Tactical Paramedics for our local, state and federal law enforcement teams. Though team health is the primary mission, wound care for self-survival, CPR and first responder training, and hazardous materials awareness for unique situations are also taught. At its peak, the team consisted of over a dozen medics; today we have a team of two with the recent swearing in of Battalion Chief Markus Jones and Captain James Fleming by South Fulton Interim Police Chief Sheila Rogers.

The mission of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team is to provide ready response to situations beyond the capabilities of normally equipped and trained law enforcement personnel. Just as a military special operations unit includes a medical contingent into its operational plans, Tactical Medics incorporate EMS personnel into the police department's tactical operations.



(L-R) Captain James Fleming, Interim Police Chief Sheila Rogers and Battalion Chief Markus Jones



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## Tactical Medics ...continued

In 2003 the [Fulton County] Fire Department began discussions of the Tactical (SWAT) Medic program; the team was known as the "Specialized Medical Response Team" (SMRT). In-depth discussions took place between the Fulton County Police SWAT and the Fulton County Sheriff's office; in 2004 the program of taking "*Good Medicine to Bad Places*" was implemented. This was one of the first tactical medic teams formed in the metropolitan Atlanta area.

The primary mission of the Emergency Medical Technician-Tactical (EMT-T) and the Fire Department Specialized Medical Response Team (SMRT) is to provide emergency medical care in the field to officers or citizens that are injured or ill during high-risk incidents. The medic insures that the team members are afforded the best possible treatment and are transferred to an appropriate level of care in a timely manner. Further, the EMT-T provides humanitarian medical assistance to non-law enforcement personnel who become injured or ill during an operation until appropriate transfer to other EMS system assets can be completed.

Certification as a Tactical Medic includes a week-long course of very demanding tasks and objectives. The course includes early mornings and late nights filled with scenarios involving tactical medicine in hostile situations, hostage rescue, tele-medicine, team movement, weapons familiarization, land navigation, tracking of persons, light discipline, traumatic injury wound care, bomb blast injury care, K-9 medicine, suturing, and water rescue emergencies.

Several primary goals are established for the SMRT program including:

- Enhancing mission accomplishment
- Reducing death, injury, illness and related effects among tactical officers, innocent civilians and suspects
- Improving the Police Department's posture during liability-prone circumstances
- Reducing line of duty injury and disability costs to the department
- Reducing lost work time for specially trained law enforcement and EMS personnel
- Maintenance of positive team morale by exhibiting true concern for the health and welfare of the SWAT team members

To date, Battalion Chief Jones and Captain Fleming have conducted countless missions, developed skills that match the tactical police operator, performed medical care under hostile incidents, proven to be an asset to many tactical teams, and established an unparalleled partnership between police and fire. Tactical medics have proven their role in the recent past and they have become a standard part of fire department and medical operations throughout the nation.

The South Fulton Police Department was quick to ensure Jones and Fleming remain a part of their tactical operations as an effort to provide "*Good Medicine in Bad Places*"



# FIRE CHIEF'S DESK

LARRY FEW, FIRE CHIEF



## Is a Degree for EMS Providers Needed to Advance the Profession?

*I recently came across this interesting article by Chief David Becker that I would like to share. I encourage you all to take a few minutes to read the article and discuss your individual opinions with your fellow crew members. It may prove to be an interesting debate.*

The EMS community is split on whether EMS needs to add a college degree to the minimum requirements for all paramedic training. Currently, it's not a requirement that students receive a college degree to be licensed as a paramedic. In the United States, paramedic programs must be nationally accredited and meet all other state requirements for licensure, but that doesn't mandate the provision of a degree.

Will a college degree advance the EMS profession? Let's look at the issues.

EMS is something all fire departments are engaged in at some level. There are four recognized levels of EMS providers:

- Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)
- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
- Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (A-EMT)
- Paramedic

These levels were developed or updated in the 2007 National EMS Scope of Practice Model. This model established the minimum competencies of each level and included flexibility for the unique needs of each state to determine its requirements for licensure or certification. Accreditation of paramedic programs started 40 years ago but has only been mandated since 2013.

The cry for making a significant change to these programs by requiring an associate's degree has been discussed in the past several years but has increased recently with the EMS community's look at the Agenda for the Future 2050 and the Scope of Practice updates. While the current talk is to require an associate's degree, the ultimate goal is to require a bachelor's degree to graduate from a paramedic program.

The training programs for the levels of EMR, EMT and A-EMT are generally considered too short for a degree program. The typical paramedic program is over 1,000 hours and lasts from 10 months to 2 years. Four kinds of programs deliver paramedic education:

- Certificate
- Diploma
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree



## FIRE CHIEF'S DESK

As of March 2018, there are 612 accredited paramedic programs. Another 78 are in the process of obtaining accreditation, resulting in a total of 690 programs.

Of those programs, 356 offer an associate's degree as part of paramedic training. There are 11 bachelor's degree paramedic programs. It should be assumed that programs that only provide a certificate or diploma wouldn't provide paramedic training if an associate's degree were required.

Programs not located in a college or university wouldn't be able to offer a paramedic program. That would include all of the fire department-based, hospital-based and consortium programs.

Every paramedic program requires that the school have a memorandum of understanding or articulation agreement with an academic institution that accepts the program's certificate for college credit to allow the student to apply for matriculation with that college or university. This requirement provides that every student can pursue a college degree should they wish to obtain one.

The premise of paramedic education is:

"to prepare competent entry-level paramedics in the cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills), and affective (behavior) learning domains," with or without exit points at the A-EMT, and/or Emergency Medical Technician."

Standards and Guidelines for the Accreditation of Educational Programs in the Emergency Medical Services Professions: II.C. Minimum Expectations (page 4 - PDF).

The key is that these students are entry-level practitioners and don't have years of experience. Even with a degree, these students will require orientation and field supervision to help get them started working in EMS.

Here are five arguments for the minimum requirement to require a degree, each followed by a counter-argument:

- Other allied health fields, like nursing and respiratory therapy, have required a college degree to enhance their professions, resulting in better pay.

*There's no way to compare jobs like these to EMS since all those jobs' employers are compensated differently by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) or the insurance companies than a fire-based EMS service is. None of the other allied health programs has any, much less a large component of, volunteers.*

- Paramedics from a degree program will be better trained.

*While there's no evidence that this is the case, many of those in academia or in state government profess this will be true. What is the benchmark for a better-trained paramedic? National Registry pass rates? Currently, there's no way to measure or compare the difference in students based on their education.*

- The current level of paramedic education is failing to provide the needed level of competency in the field.

*This assumes that new paramedics should be street-ready when they graduate. That isn't the model in place. They still need supervision and some field experience to operate within a specific system. Every program now has to be accredited; that has only been in place for five years. If anything, the level of paramedic education is at the highest it has ever been. Every paramedic program has in place a program director with a minimum of a bachelor's degree.*





### FIRE CHIEF'S DESK

- Some think the American emergency service should look at paramedic programs in other countries, like the United Kingdom or Australia, as models to consider.

*Since medicine and how medical care is compensated is different in these countries, why would that analogy transfer to EMS in the United States? All education is different between countries.*

- Some argue against the status quo as the reason to make a change in order to be futuristic.

*Change occurs over time and so there will always be the opportunity to look at the development of new procedures for EMS education. In the past, there was a set process for making these changes that involved a great deal of input from all the stakeholders. It would be a good thing to involve more people in the discussion of proposed changes.*

- There are a number of problems with the degree requirement:
  - A decrease in the number of qualified programs resulting in more demand to get into paramedic programs. Fewer programs doesn't equate to more students. This could result in paramedic students needing to drive several hours to the next paramedic program that offers the degree.
  - Many paramedic programs are limited now in the number of students they can admit. That limitation is not based on the space or number of instructors, but the number of clinical or field sites for the paramedic students to attend internship and capstone training.
  - Longer education time means employers would wait longer to get new trained personnel and would increase the amount of time students would have to be in school, which impacts their ability to work and go to school at the same time.
  - There's a shortage of paramedics trained at this time; this requirement would add to that shortage.
  - Increased costs for longer training can be expected. Often the main reason students don't opt to get a degree, even when it's an option, is the increased cost.
  - Every state would have to change either their statute or EMS regulations, and most of those changes take years to complete.
  - Most, if not all, job-entry requirements by employers don't include the requisite of a college degree.

Pushing education of paramedics to only academic institutions would decrease the number of programs, making it harder to get into a paramedic program. With a smaller number of programs, students in rural areas would have to travel greater distances to attend school.

So what's behind this push for requiring a college degree for the minimum requirement for paramedic training? Listening to the undercurrent of discussions, it seems the goal is to get the associate's degree requirement in place to begin the work to require a bachelor's degree as the minimum requirement. Adding the associate's degree only requires the student to take general education classes; it doesn't provide for more EMS education.

Currently, no state requires a college degree for paramedic training. Any change to the minimum requirement would mean changes in either a state's statute or regulations. Ten years after the 2007 Scope of Practice Model and the development of the Educational Standards, there are still states working to update and change the language about EMS providers. This requirement would necessitate a significant change in the EMS requirements in every state.



## FIRE CHIEF'S DESK

### Training versus Education?

How many fire departments expect candidates for fire chief to have begun their career in the fire service with a bachelor's degree? Rhetorical question; I know the answer is none. Why then expect an entry-level paramedic to have a bachelor's degree? Paramedics need field experience. It's unlikely that an associate's degree program is going to increase the number of clinical, field or team leader hours required of a paramedic to graduate. The extra classes that aren't part of the core content of paramedic training are general education classes like English, math, science and history. Completing these courses demonstrate a student's ability to complete a college class but doesn't add to the amount of paramedic training.

Obviously, a bachelor's degree program can include more clinical and field time, but that time isn't mandated, nor that there be a consistent approach to what extra medical training is provided.

The one thing that's lacking in all the allied health programs that moved to a degree requirement is the volunteer component. None of those health programs have a large volunteer population that provides a unique service to communities. The current requirements already place somewhat of a strain on fire departments and EMS agencies that rely on volunteers to staff vehicles.

One expectation is that hiring paramedics who have completed this level of education will result in better paying jobs for them. So let's ask the employers what they think of adding a degree requirement. Does that requirement provide a better trained entry-level EMS provider? Are they going to automatically increase the pay for someone with a degree?

Discussions on minimum wages recently had fast food workers demanding \$15 an hour. There's a number of EMS workers who aren't making that wage; does the addition of an associate's degree suddenly create a demand for higher wages?

Would there be the risk that some fire departments would find that the increased struggle to find employees cause them to look at going from an ALS service to providing only BLS services? Is that a better solution for communities, especially in rural areas?

There's no argument that fire/EMS personnel should be encouraged to complete college degrees at some point in their career. The management and leadership positions need people with more education. Does it need to be mandated to start their career?

Before anyone jumps up and starts a revolution to stop this (or to start the process), note that to mandate a degree for paramedic students would involve a significant number of changes to the process and require the endorsement by many EMS agencies. This would take years; the odds on this beginning in the next 10 years would be very low.

The spirited debate is likely to continue for many years and perhaps into the next generation of educators and providers. At this time, there's no clear need or mandate to implement the requirement that all paramedic students have a minimum of an associate's degree to graduate from an accredited paramedic school.

Stay informed and voice your opinions when you get the opportunity to provide feedback.

*Chief David S. Becker (retired), EFO, is the immediate past chair of the EMS Section. He's been a member of the IAFC since 1991.*





# SMOKE ALARM **BLITZ**

**May 24, 2018** - The crews of Station 1C and 7C, along with CRR staff, canvassed the Forest Downs Subdivision inspecting and installing smoke alarms for residents.

During a smoke alarm blitz, our firefighters and CRR staff go door-to-door asking residents for permission to inspect smoke alarms in their homes checking to make sure that:

- There are an adequate number of alarms in the home
- The alarms are installed correctly
- The batteries in the alarms are working

If the resident has time, our members will pass along some general fire safety tips.

During the Forest Downs blitz, the crews visited approximately **45** homes and installed **25** smoke alarms.

**Nice work** Captain Garrison Couch, Lt. Sammy Hart, FF Marcus Williams, FF Jamarcus McCoy, FF Denisha Langston, FF Alginett Hurt, FF Robert Wiggins, and Fire Prevention Officer Mrs. Delores Jones.



## *Fire Safety Tip:*

*A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat and fire. Install smoke alarms in every sleeping room and outside each separate sleeping area. Install alarms on every level of the home.*





# Career Day



## Oakley Elementary School

On May 3rd, Deputy Chief Wesley Stubbs and the crew of Engine 5C participated in the Career Day event at Oakley Elementary School. Career Day events provide a great opportunity to personally introduce young children to firefighters and discuss fire safety in a method that the students can understand and relate to.

Chief Stubbs began by explaining smoke alarms; what they do and why they sound an alert. He stressed to the students, should a smoke alarm go off, the importance of getting out of the home, staying out, and designating a meeting place with their parents and family members. Each of the children were given age-appropriate fire safety literature to take home and share with their families.



Next, Captain Josh Hollums and his crew explained the tools and equipment used by firefighters. FF Wesley Lewis slowly donned his gear while Captain Hollums explained what each piece of the equipment was and how it protects the firefighter. At this young age, it is important that the children aren't frightened should they encounter a firefighter in their home and understand that the firefighters are there to help.

As always, the highlight for the children was touring the apparatus and having their turn in the driver's seat.

**Great job** Deputy Chief Stubbs, Captain Hollums, FF Steve Morton and FF Wesley Lewis.



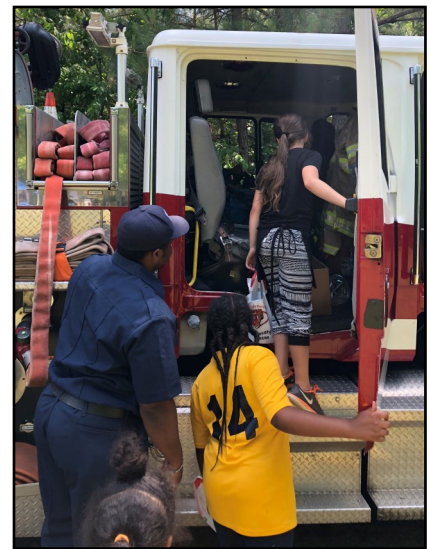


## Engine 15C Attends The Farm at Wilkerson Mill Spring Festival

**May 12, 2018** - Spring festivals are a great opportunity to bring focus back to the local community. The Spring Festival at The Farm at Wilkerson Mill provided great music, food vendors, an evening bonfire, and an opportunity for the firefighters to interact with the citizens in an enjoyable, non-emergency environment.

The crew of Engine 15C was on hand to give tours of the fire engine, explain their tools and equipment and, as always, spread the word about fire safety. Events such as this are the perfect opportunity to send a clear message that the South Fulton Fire Rescue Department cares about its citizens and is involved in the community.

*Nice job* FF Victor Brown, FF Charles Swanson and FF Janoah Fann.



### *Our Mission*

*To provide fire, life safety  
and support services that are  
relationship focused and  
results oriented.*







# JUNE FIRE SAFETY TIP

The 360 - South Fulton Fire Rescue Monthly Newsletter



## GRILLING SAFETY

When the weather is nice, there's nothing better than the smell of food on the grill. Three out of five households own a gas grill, which translates into a lot of tasty meals. But, it also means that there is an increased risk of home fires.

Each year an average of 8,900 home fires are caused by grilling; close to half of all injuries involving grills are due to thermal burns. While nearly half of the people who grill do it year-round, July is the peak month for grill fires followed by May, June and August.



### Grilling by the numbers

- Thousands of patients go to emergency rooms each years because of injuries involving grills.
- A failure to clean the grill was the leading factor contributing to the fire in one-fifth of all grill structure fires (19%). In 17%, something that could catch fire was too close to the grill.
- Leaks or breaks were the factor in 11% of grill structure fires and 23% of outside and unclassified grill fires.
- Gas grills contribute to a higher number of home fires overall than their charcoal counterparts.

### Barbecue Grills

- Propane, charcoal, and wood pellet barbecue grills must only be used outdoors. Indoor use can kill occupants by causing fire or carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Place the grill well away from siding and deck railings and out from under eaves and overhanging branches [according to the manufacturer's instructions].
- Do not store or use a grill on a porch or balcony, including any porch or balcony on an upper level of the building.
- Place the grill a safe distance from lawn games, play areas, and foot traffic.
- Keep children and pets away from the grill area. Have a 3 foot "kid-free zone" around the grill.
- Use long-handled grilling tools to give the chef plenty of clearance from heat and flames.
- Periodically remove grease or fat buildup in the tray(s) below the grill so it cannot be ignited by a hot grill.
- Never leave a barbecue grill unattended.

### Charcoal Grills

- Use one of the following methods to start charcoal for cooking:
  - ◊ If you use a charcoal chimney to start charcoal for cooking, use a long match to avoid burning your fingers when lighting the paper.
  - ◊ If you use an electrical charcoal starter, be sure to use a grounded extension cord.
  - ◊ If you choose to use lighter fluid, use only fluid intended for charcoal grills.



- Never add charcoal starter fluid to coals or kindling that has already been ignited.
- Never use gasoline or any other flammable liquid except charcoal starter or lighter fluid to start a charcoal fire.
- Store the charcoal starter fluid out of reach of children and away from heat sources.
- Dispose of charcoal coals only after they are cool. Empty the coals into a metal container with a tight-fitting lid that is used only to collect coals. Place the container outside away from anything that can burn. Never empty coals directly into a trash can.

### Propane Grills

- Check the gas tank hose for leaks before using it for the first time each year and after each time the gas tank is reconnected. A soap-and-water solution (1/3 liquid dish soap and 2/3 water) applied to the hose and connection will quickly reveal escaping propane by causing bubbles to form. If you determine by smell or by the soap bubble test that your gas tank hose and connection has a gas leak, do the following:
  - ◇ Turn off the gas tank and grill.
  - ◇ If the leak stops, get the grill serviced by a professional before using it again.
  - ◇ If the leak does not stop, call the fire department.
- Use only equipment that is listed by a qualified testing laboratory. Follow the manufacturer's instructions on how to set up the grill and maintain it.
- Always store propane gas tanks outside of buildings or garages. Vapors leaked indoors can be easily ignited by pilot lights or electrical equipment, causing an explosion. If you store a gas grill inside during the winter, disconnect the tank or cylinder and leave it outside.
- Light a propane grill only with the cover open. If the flame on the propane grill goes out, turn the grill and gas off and wait at least 5 minutes before re-lighting.

Have fun and enjoy your delicious grilled meals, but please do it safely.



Information provided by NFPA <http://www.nfpa.org/public-education/by-topic/seasonal-fires/grilling> and USFA <https://www.usfa.fema.gov/prevention/outreach>



## Training and Member Development



The goal of the Training and Member Development Division is to develop firefighters who achieve results on the fire ground by making the right decisions and completing skills proficiently and consistently. Learning by experience alone is a slow and dangerous process, this is why we require in-service, daily training.

Trying to keep your company level training meaningful and worthwhile can be a challenge, but with a little imagination it can also be fun. Here are some suggestions that you may want to try:



- We can never be over trained on our equipment. A good way to be proficient in buddy breathing techniques is to have your crew go into the bay and pair up. Have everyone put their hoods on backwards and hook up their buddy breathing system. Make it a competition and reward the winner (perhaps not charging them for dinner).
- Lay some hose on the floor and do the disoriented firefighters drill; you'll be surprised at how lost people can get.
- If you have someone going through probation, assign your crew a subject that will be on the probation test and have them train the probationary firefighter on that subject. This is good refresher training for firefighters at any level.
- Assign each member of your crew an SOP and have them give a class on it. Being proficient on department procedures is not only an expectation of all members, but it is a great way to prepare for promotional processes.
- Have everyone write a narrative for a PCR, create a type two memo, or fill out the workers compensation forms. We can all benefit with practice on our written communication skills.



Our profession as firefighters is inherently dangerous. We can minimize some of the danger through daily training. Make your training fun and get everyone involved. As I have said before, in an emergency situation you always revert back to your training.

Stay safe, be smart,

*Captain Blackmon*



## Training and Member Development

### How to Prevent Heat-related Injuries

Winter is behind us, our one week of nice spring weather has passed, and now we are beginning to deal with summer-like temperatures.

As firefighters, we must always be mindful of heat related injuries not only for ourselves but also the patients that we encounter. Proper hydration is the key. When mildly hydrated, water will take about 45 minutes to fully hydrate you if you drink 600ml at an even pace (not chugging).

Maintaining optimal hydration is essential for the body to function correctly, especially during exercise or in hot weather. If you become dehydrated, it is important to restore your body's water balance as soon as possible. Just drinking a lot of water, however, is not usually sufficient. The water in your body also contains electrolytes, which are important minerals that allow your body to carry out critical chemical reactions. Rehydrating after dehydration must restore these electrolytes because they tend to be lost when water is lost. Failure to do so can result in a state of hyponatremia, or *water intoxication*, which can cause headaches, fatigue, muscle cramps, upset stomach, and in extreme cases, even death.



Eat food - especially foods that are high in electrolytes and water. Sodium and potassium are the quintessential electrolytes needed for hydration. Vegetables and fruits tend to have a high water content. Something with a little salt and vegetables is ideal, such as vegetable soup. A 1997 study published in the British Journal of Sports Medicine found that rehydrating with water and a meal was more effective than rehydrating with a sports drink alone.

If eating food is not an option, drink a fluid replacement beverage or a sports drink. These drinks contain electrolytes that will help your body retain the water and restore fluid balance more quickly. They also help prevent hyponatremia. If you want to avoid the sugar found in many sports drinks, try coconut water as a source of electrolytes.

HEAT EXPOSURE - How does the body regulate heat loss?

The body temperature is monitored and controlled primarily by the hypothalamus in the brain. Heat loss is regulated by radiation, convection, respiration, evaporation, and conduction.

The signs and symptoms of exposure to heat are:

- ◆ Elevated core temperature
- ◆ Muscle cramps
- ◆ Weakness or exhaustion
- ◆ Dizziness or faintness





- ♦ A rapid pulse that is usually strong at first, but becomes weak
- ♦ Initial deep, rapid breathing that becomes shallow and weak as damage progresses
- ♦ Headache
- ♦ Seizures
- ♦ Loss of appetite, nausea, or vomiting
- ♦ Altered mental status, possibly unresponsiveness
- ♦ Skin that is either moist and pale with a normal to cool temperature, or hot and either dry or moist



**Because of the heat and protective clothing, firefighters can rapidly lose large amounts of fluids through sweat and breathing.**



**Firefighters can lose 32 ounces (1 Liter) of fluid in less than 20 minutes of strenuous firefighting.**



**All firefighters should begin work properly hydrated.**



**Sweating will continue after the firefighter stops work.**

The outline for treatment of a patient exposed to heat consists of the following:

- ♦ Move the patient to a cool place
- ♦ Administer oxygen
- ♦ Remove as much of the patient's clothing as you can; loosen what you cannot remove
- ♦ Cool the patient by applying a cold, wet compress and/or by misting the patient with water and then fanning lightly
- ♦ Place the patient in a supine position
- ♦ If the patient is fully responsive and is not nauseated, have them drink cool water
- ♦ If the patient is unresponsive, has an altered mental status or is vomiting, do NOT give fluids by mouth
- ♦ TRANSPORT

Be mindful of the individuals that work outside, including ourselves and co-workers. Know the signs and symptoms of heat-related emergencies. Remember proper hydration, a good diet, and regular exercise can help reduce heat-related injuries. Look out for one another and take care of yourself.

Lieutenant Jeffery Potter  
Training and Member Development







## South Fulton Firefighters Participate in Defensive Driving Training

South Fulton Fire Rescue firefighters recently had the opportunity to participate in a defensive driving training session utilizing a state-of-the-art mobile driving simulator. The City of South Fulton Risk Management Division coordinated the public safety driver training with ACCG/GMA.

Undoubtedly, public safety employees drive the highest percentage of miles and operate under a variety of adverse conditions; night and day, rain, fog, wind, snow, and responding to emergencies in all types of traffic conditions. Training using a driving simulator gives the driver a chance to train for different circumstances in a dynamic training environment. The [obvious] difference between simulation and real world driving is that a mistake can become a learning opportunity to improve driving skills without injuring the driver, the public, or causing damage to the vehicle.



The simulator consists of a driving compartment surrounded by three, high resolution screens giving the driver a 190-degree field of vision. Functional dashboard gauges, a true steering wheel, usable radio and siren, road feel through the driver's seat, and workable rear view mirrors give the student the needed realism. The instructor controls the weather that can transfer between rain, snow, dry to wet pavement, sun glare and time of day that adds to the realistic driving scenarios.

The firefighters were given beginning scenarios to get them acclimated to the simulator; the scenarios progressed to defensive driving techniques and then to emergency response situations. The scenarios were then replayed to help the student driver understand what they did correctly or where they made a mistake.

South Fulton Police Officers also took part in the training, as well as Chief Few and Interim Police Chief Shelia Rogers.





## South Fulton Fire Rescue Monthly Incident Data

### Monthly Runs by Station: 05/01/2018 - 05/31/2018

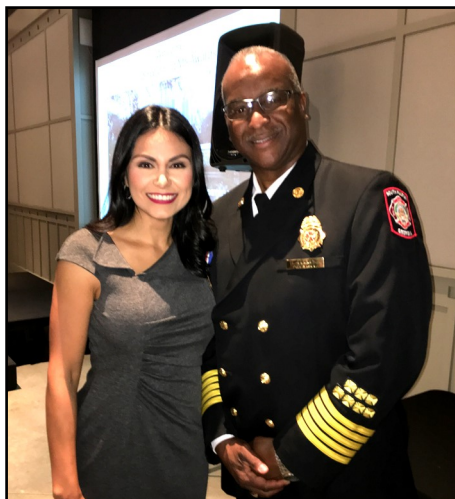
Station	# of Incidents	Percent (by station)
Fire Station #1 - 5165 Welcome All Road	136	11.51%
Fire Station #2 - 4121 Cascade Road	122	10.32%
Fire Station #3 - 4035 Stonewall Tell Road	134	11.34%
Fire Station #5 - 3175 Bethsaida Road	166	14.05%
Fire Station #7 - 5965 Buffington Road	256	21.67%
Fire Station #11 - 4760 Fulton Industrial Blvd.	75	6.35%
Fire Station #13 - 5890 Plummer Road	148	12.53%
Fire Station #15 - 6720 Cedar Grove Road	50	4.23%
Fire Station #17 - 8675 Ridge Road	44	3.72%
Fire Station #19 - 3965 Aero Drive	39	3.30%
Headquarters - 5440 Fulton Industrial Blvd.	11	0.98%

### Monthly Runs by Incident: 05/01/2018 - 05/31/2018

Incident Description	Number of Incidents
Structure Fire - Private Dwellings	11
Structure Fire - Apartments	0
Structure Fire - Public Assembly	1
Highway - Vehicles	21
Highway - Non-structure/Non-vehicle	4
Brush/Grass/Wildland	9
Rubbish/Dumpsters	6
Rescue/Emergency Medical	785
False Alarms	93
Mutual Aid (Given)	3
Hazmat Response	12
Other Hazardous Responses	15
All other responses	311
<b>TOTAL for ALL INCIDENTS</b>	<b>1,271</b>



## Around South Fulton Fire Rescue



On May 23rd, Chief Few attended the Region III EMS Awards Ceremony. The event recognized EMS personnel that have excelled in their jobs as Emergency Medical Technicians and have significantly impacted the lives of the citizens throughout the greater metro-Atlanta area.

WSB news anchor/reporter Wendy Corona served as the emcee for the event.



### MARTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

2424 Piedmont Road  
Atlanta, Georgia 30324



Wanda Y. Dunham  
Chief of Police

Joseph Dorsey  
Deputy Chief

Telephone: 404-848-4900  
Fax: 404-848-4477

Michael Burrows  
Deputy Chief

April 6, 2017

Chief Markus Jones  
Battalion Fire Chief  
City of South Fulton

Dear Chief Jones:

On behalf of the MARTA Police Department and the Community Emergency Response Team and Citizen Police Academy Class of 2018, I would like to thank you for your support as a guest speaker for our program. The knowledge that you shared with our graduates was valuable to the conclusion of the program and provided each of them a better understanding of the importance of their role during an emergency.

Your support and words of encouragement were very inspiring and we could not have presented such a successful event without your help.

Again, we thank you for your time and hope we can count on your participation and support in the future.

Sincerely,

Wanda Y. Dunham  
AGM/Chief of Police and  
Emergency Management



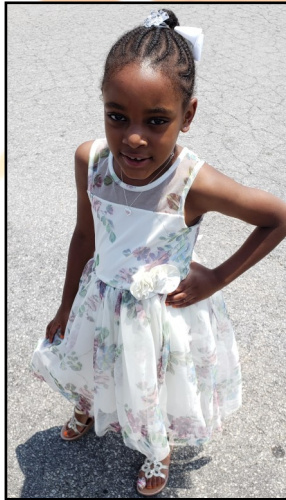




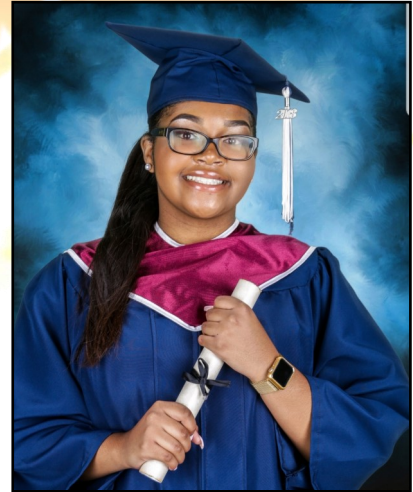
# Congratulations



*Each year we like to take the opportunity to recognize and congratulate our graduates. Our congratulations are also extended to the parents, grand-parents and other family members and friends that continue to encourage and support these special members of our family during their academic years.*



**Congratulations** to Miss Kennedy Teasley on her graduation from kindergarten and to her big sister, Miss Taylor Teasley who graduated from Pebblebrook High School w/ honors. Taylor will be attending Albany State University this fall majoring in Biology. The proud mother of these two beautiful and smart girls is LaTonya Teasley (Fire Headquarters).



**Congratulations** to Miss Destiny Williams on her graduation from Creekside High School on May 19th. Destiny will be attending Columbus State University majoring in Criminal Justice. FF Marcus Williams (Station 1C) is the proud father of this beautiful young lady.

**Congratulations** to Miss Caila Brelle Lavalais on her graduation from South Gwinnett High School and her acceptance to Kennesaw State University. Her proud parents are Candice and Christopher Lavalais (Station 7B).





***Congratulations*** to Miss Hayden Chaffin and Miss Ayla Chaffin, daughters of FF Chris Chaffin (Station 5B). Hayden will be moving to 4th grade and Ayla graduated from kindergarten and will be moving on to 1st grade.

***Congratulations*** to Miss Niomi Weber on her graduation from Pre-K. Niomi is already excited about attending Nick-ajack Elementary next school year. FF Cassidy Weber (Station 5B) is her proud father.



***Congratulations*** to Miss Kinsley Addison Fleming on her graduation from kindergarten. Kinsley will be attending 1<sup>st</sup> grade at Landmark Christian School. Her proud grandparents are Jackie and Captain Jim Fleming (Station 11C).





For Your  
iNFORMATION



**Columbia Southern University** is pleased to have **South Fulton Fire Rescue** as a Learning Partner. As a member, this partnership provides a reduced tuition, plus many additional benefits. And, for your convenience, all programs are offered in an online format.

The Learning Partner Program provides exclusive benefits to the employees/members of the department, as well as all spouses and children. Benefits of the partnership include:

- 10% tuition discount on all classes and waiver of the application fee
- Textbooks provided at no cost
- Exclusive scholarship opportunities for Learning Partner employees/members
- A complimentary evaluation of previously earned college credits and training/professional certifications for consideration of transfer credit.
- A dedicated landing page for Learning Partners on the CSU website for prospective students and student enrollments.

<http://www.columbiasouthern.edu/community/partnerships/enroll-today>.

#### About CSU

**Columbia South University** is a completely online university offering associate, bachelor and master degree programs in a wide variety of disciplines. For program information please contact Christie Ball at 800-344-501 or

[Christie.Ball@columbiasouthern.edu](mailto:Christie.Ball@columbiasouthern.edu).



## *In Honor and Remembrance*



**Felix M. Roberts**



We will never forget our dear friend and brother firefighter, Felix Roberts. On May 28, 2007 (Memorial Day) Felix lost his life while engaged in the search and rescue of a trapped victim in a heavily involved structure fire. The homeowner also perished in the fire.

One June 25, 2014, the department proudly dedicated Engine 5 in his honor. In our hearts, Felix rides along with us daily as one of our guardian angels. Rest in peace our friend.





# June 2018

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1 Bryant Hoyle*	2 Darryl Goodman* Tony Ferguson*
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Dajon McCray* LaTanya Miles*	11 Michael Fleming*	12 	13 David Roseboro* William Roberts*	14	15	16
17 	18	19	20 Tim West*	21 Preston Clark* 	22 Richard Blackmon*	23
24	25	26 Tracy Packer* Tarvin Jones* 	27	28 Chris Parker* Eric Willis*	29	30 Joaleen Carr*

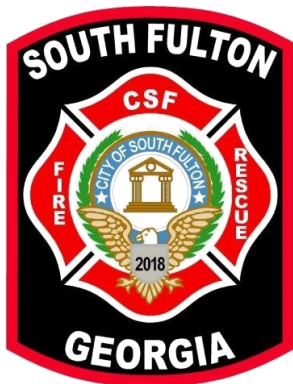
\*Indicates Happy Birthday Wishes



## South Fulton Fire Rescue Department

Fire Headquarters  
5440 Fulton Industrial Blvd.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30336

EMERGENCY: Dial 911



## Our Mission

To provide fire, life safety, and support services that are relationship focused and results oriented.

## Our Motto

Service to all; second to none

Editor: Penny Wolfe

[penny.wolfe@cityofsouthfultonga.gov](mailto:penny.wolfe@cityofsouthfultonga.gov)

## *final thoughts...*

- If you could choose one of your traits to pass on to your child(ren), which trait would you choose?
- What is one good piece of advice that everyone should follow?
- What have you done that you are truly proud of?
- What memory from your past makes you smile the most?
- In order of importance how would you rank: happiness, money, love, health?
- Who do you sometimes compare yourself to?
- What is something that you always say “no” to?
- What would you attempt to do if you knew you could not fail?
- If you had to teach something, what would you teach?
- What would you do differently if you knew no one would judge you?
- Do you think that crying is a sign of weakness or strength?
- What is the #1 thing you intend to accomplish before you die?
- What do you do when other people don’t like you?
- Do you believe that you make a good first impression when others meet you?
- When you look in the mirror, what is one thing you would change about the person you see?
- What are you waiting for?

*...stay safe!*